



## MISSIONS.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK.

Our Mission House is the best at the meeting before them the subject of the new mission building, and passed a resolution approving the proposition to allow parties giving \$1,000 toward the edifice, to have some name honorably connected with Methodism placed upon it. A lady of the Centenary, a lady of the Centenary Committee called at our office, being on her way to receive \$1,000 from a gentleman for the Mission House.

Rev. Dr. Nesbit, of the *Pittsburgh Advocate*, says: "We have 'Mission Rooms' at New York, but they are not the result of the work of our vast missionary movements. Enlarged conveniences are demanded; a room for a mission library and museum; a room for the anti-slavery Movement; a room for the Committee; a fire-proof room for preserving the papers and records of the society; offices for the Secretary and Treasurer of the society; and rooms in which may be preserved the religious treasures of those lands occupied by the society's missionaries."

Dr. Puritan.—We have a letter from the doctor, dated at Fredrikshald, Norway, Aug. 19, in which he gives us accounts of his visits to the several missions in Norway, and of an interview with about two thirds of all the ministers there. We shall give a more detailed account of the doctor's movements in an early number of the *Methodist Advocate*. Meantime, we may say that he has been a great service to all the churches in Scandanavia for about two years, and is now on his way to Paris, giving us further information concerning our new church enterprises, which is evidently progressing to his satisfaction.

Eastern Barbershop Conference.—A pastor writes: "Last year I circulated thirty copies of the *Methodist Advocate* on our circuit, and talked about our mission work, and raised \$210 instead of \$65, the highest ever raised before. We want to do better this year."

Rev. W. P. Kennedy, Presiding Elder of Cape Palmas district, writes that his district is improving in every interest—Day Schools, Sunday Schools, conversions, and additions.

Domestic SCANDINAVIAN.—Rev. S. B. Newman, of the Swedish Mission, writes: "The Conference has been successful, and has succeeded in clearing the church from debt, and to inclose with a neat fence. He also reports the presence and blessing of the Head of the church in the conversion of sinners, but that he has not yet been able to report the baptism of his flock, who incline to improve their lot in this life by removing to the cheaper and richer lands of the West."

A MEMORIAL.—The Board of Managers of the Methodist Society have caused to be inscribed upon their records the names of their beloved friends, and one of their latest members, in relation to two of their lately deceased members, namely: Francis Hall, Esq., and Mr. William A. Cox.

Whereas it has been given to us by our beloved brother Francis Hall, Esq., therefore:

Resolved, That Prof. Millett kindly be forwarded to the family; and also to the *Christian Advocate* for publication.

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty One to remove our beloved brother Mr. William A. Cox, therefore:

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Cox this Board has been deprived of a good, faithful, and devout follower; and that his heirs and wife be deeply grieved.

2. That the heirs and wife of Cox be granted sympathy to the afflicted widow and bereaved children of our departed brother.

3. That the result of these resolutions be referred to Mr. Cox and also to the *Christian Advocate* for publication.

THE CENTENARY.

FROM THE CENTENARY ROOMS.

The Central Committee, at their meeting on Friday, Oct. 1, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Prof. Millett kindly be forwarded to the family; and also to the *Christian Advocate* for publication.

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty One to remove our beloved brother Mr. William A. Cox, therefore:

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Cox this Board has been deprived of a good, faithful, and devout follower; and that his heirs and wife be deeply grieved.

2. That the heirs and wife of Cox be granted sympathy to the afflicted widow and bereaved children of our departed brother.

3. That the result of these resolutions be referred to Mr. Cox and also to the *Christian Advocate* for publication.

THE CENTENARY.

The children are working now in good earnest. They mean to have the "Centenary medal," and they are getting it. Let no lover of the Sunday School divert the children's offerings. Let the fund be worthy of our ministrations.

THE FRIENDS.

We have just heard from a school that means to be the first to get it. Which one shall be the next?

TERMS FOR THE CENTENARY.

The Central Committee, at a meeting held Sept. 1, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend that all contributions to the Centenary Connectional objects of one hundred dollars and less, and three hundred dollars, shall be payable in two installments, one on or before the first of January, 1867; and that all contributions of one hundred dollars and less, and one third or one third on or before January 1, 1868; and the remaining one third on or before the first of January, 1869.

W. C. H.

JUBILEE MEETING IN LYNN.

For the sake of reviving the precious memories of the past, and rejoicing together in God our Father, we have called this meeting for the innumerable blessings consoled us during the hundred years just expired, we propose to hold a Jubilee meeting in the old Cradle of Bay State Methodism on Lynn Common, the 6th inst. Various churches that have been organized and are now in full activity of the "Common Church," with their fathers and brothers who have gone out from them, are expected to return and spend the day in rejoicing before God. Especially will we be glad to have the friends of our Society, who have been connected with us from the time of our organization, to meet us here. We will have a great work to do. As a church, must stand up to the world.

Now, above all things, we expect and implore the baptism of the "Holy Ghost and fire," that we may be greatly consoled and comforted, and properly prepared for our "holy religion" in this place, as the place of their spiritual birth.

Services will open at 8 A. M., with prayer meeting one hour; then love feast till noon. The afternoon services will be a review of all the work in which we have labored for the past hundred years.

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tator in the Mission Institute in Bremen, Germany, and will sail for his post of duty in about a month, and Mr. Hurst is a thorough German scholar, and favorably known as the author of the History of Rationalism.

In accepting the new work to which he has been appointed, he yields to earnest solicitations of the bishops and the Missionary Board.

Rev. Dr. Reid, of the *Western Christian Advocate*, recently laid the corner-stone of a new M. E. Church in Shelbyville, Tenn., in which his honor has been named "Reid Chapel."

Bishop Roberts arrived safely at Monroe on the 29th of July. He reports good health among the missionaries, and at some stations encouragement.

Rev. Dr. Durbin writes to the Mission Room that he expects to sail from Southampton, or his home voyage, on October 2.

Rev. C. H. Fowler, A.M., of the Clark Street M. E. Church, Chicago, has been elected President of the Northwestern University. He is an alumnus of Genesee College, and also of the Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, for forty-four years an officer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, resigned the presidency at its session in Pittsfield last week. On retiring he was presented with \$20,000 from gentlemen in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. On receiving the checks Dr. Anderson communicated the board that after the death of himself and wife the money unused should be given as a mission fund.

The venerable Rev. Noah Porter, D.D., of Farmington, Conn., died on Monday morning, the 21st ultimo, in the 85th year of his age. He was born in Farmington, and, after having graduated at Yale College, at the age of 21, entered the ministry, and was settled over the old church of his birthplace in 1806. He remained in the charge for nearly sixty years. In 1823 he was elected a member of Yale College Corporation, and discharged the duties of that office during thirty-nine years.

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY.

**Domestic.**  
The Maine State Horse Fair opened at Augusta, Sept. 23rd. There were 113 entries of horses.

Bismarck and Mr. Motley, United States Minister at Austria, were schoolmates in Germany.

There are in the South fourteen papers that sustain the policy of Congress.

There are thirty-two foreign newspapers printed in New York.

Mr. Bigelow, the American Ambassador to Paris, has received at his own request, and Gen. Dix has been recalled.

Queen Emma arrived at San Francisco from New York, Sept. 24th. Secretary Seward has tendered his resignation as an escort.

Gen. Meade has been visiting in Montreal, where he was received with great honor, on account of his promptness in suppressing the Fenian raid.

Intelligence from Fort Laramie shows that the Indians have again become troublesome, and interfere with the trains.

The physicians of Nashville, Tenn., are so overworked in attending cholera patients that several of their number have been taken down with the disease.

Robert Ould, who was Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners during the war, was elected to the Virginia Senate from Richmond on the 27th instant.

Brown University at Providence, R. I., has graduated 2267 alumnus, of whom 583 have been ministers, 39 members of Congress, 23 judges, 22 college professors, and 18 governors.

Secretary McCulloch has recently avowed his decided disapproval of officers in his Department for the exchange of prisoners during the war, was elected to the Virginia Senate from Richmond on the 27th instant.

Assistant Adj't Gen. Townsend reports that the rules and regulations for paying the extra bounties to the soldiers have been matured without any interference from the President, and \$50,000,000 will now be disbursed among a million claimants.

In the report of the Department of Agriculture for September are approximate estimates of farm stock in the South as compared with the numbers of 1860, as follows: Horses, 88 percent; mules, 70; cattle, 65; sheep, 80; hogs 56 percent.

An immense iron-ferry-boat has been launched at Detroit, Michigan, to ply at the railroad crossing. She is a vessel of eighteen hundred tons, and is the largest now on the lakes or rivers of the Northwest. Upon the two tracks, running the length of the steamer, fourteen cars can be placed.

It is stated that not more than six or eight of the Southern Representatives to Congress can take the test oath, and yet the President says, that the South "having abolished slavery, having repudiated their debt, and sent *loyal* representatives, everything has been done except the admission of the Union."

5. That when the President called the old orator of the South to his office, he might have made him his dictator, he insulted every soldier and sailor in the Republic. He ought distinctly to understand that the tried patriots of this nation can never be used to overthrow the liberty or popular government.

6. That the Union men of the South, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the greatest and most glorious of all rewards.

7. That the Union men of the South, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the greatest and most glorious of all rewards.

8. That in re-organizing the army, justice to the volunteer officers and soldiers demands that faithful efficient service in the field ought ever to have place in the Army and Navy of the nation.

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## Poetry.

For Zion's Herald.

## IN MEMORIAM.

IN MEMORY OF LILLIAN CHRISTINE KNIGHT.

While the earth was wrapped in shadows,

Resting 'neath the pall of night;

While the heavens their tears were shedding,

Ere the morning came with light;

While dear friends around were weeping,

And earth's tenderest ties were rent,

Murmuring sweet the name of "Mother."

Lilla passed from earth to heaven,

Upward through unmeasured regions

Holy angels lead the way,

Passing through the glorious portals,

Entering heaven's eternal day.

Yes, I see the angels meet her,

Take the hand and welcome home;

But through the white-robed babe she passes

Nearest, nearer to the throne.

There she meets her loving Saviour,

Next to him she finds her seat,

Auld the few whom God has called

To sit and sing at Jesus' feet.

Radiant with immortal glory

Rests the crown on Lilla's brow;

Sweet the harp her hand is sweeping,

Tuned to heavenly pean now.

Griefs and sorrows all are ended,

Sweet the song like wings above;

Jesus guards our darling Lilla.

Be it so where all is love.

In this vale of tears I'm passing,

Lamenting with the clouds of woe;

Waiting, watching, hoping, praying

For the hour that bids me go.

Neath the shadow I am waiting,

Which our parting have given;

But fast the sands of life are fathoming,

Soon I'll come to in these,

Yet a few more years of anguish,

Daring, then will Mother come;

Then, O then there'll be no parting

In our bright, eternal home.

L. T. C.

## UNDEE THE LEAVES.

Thick green leaves from the soft brown earth,

Happy spring-time hath called them forth;

First fair promise of summer bloom.

Breathes from the fragrant, sweet perfume,

Lift them! what marv'ous beauty lies

Hidden beneath, from our thoughts eyes!

May flowers, rose or purple white,

Lift their caps to the sudden light,

Under the leaves.

Are there no more save these woods

Motive and action—silence grows

Into beauty, and but slow

Under the leaves?

Fair white flowers of faith and trust,

Springing from spirits brul'd and crushed;

Blossoms of love, and light, and bright,

Touched and pain'd with heaven's own light,

Under the leaves.

Fall fresh clusters of date, horse,

Fairst all of that shadow green;

Wondrous the fragrance that sweet and perfume,

Comes from the flower-cups hidden there;

Under the leaves.

Though unsee'd, the sun dim,

And blosoms are known to him;

Wait we content for his heavenly ray,

Wait till our Master himself one day

Dilfeth the leaves.

—Church Monthly.

## Correspondence.

For Zion's Herald.

## A LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

You have seen bursting from beneath an overhanging cliff in some mountain gorge, a little fountain of pure, crystal water. You follow the limpid stream which flows from it, over jutting rocks and amid tangled brushwood, until other rills from other sources fall into it to swell its volume and enlarge its channel. You pursue the course of the confluent waters, charmed with their "liquid laps," and musing amid the wilds of nature, until the stream is nearly hid from your view by the foliage of the thick and matted undergrowth; but presently winding around some rugged hill, it again appears in sight. As you still descend the now widening vale, you find innumerable little glens opening into it, and pouring a succession of streamlets into your little rill. If you follow this ever growing rivulet, you discover in the constant accession of waters, that it length grows a river.

Deep, majestic, smooth and strong.

To such a stream I would like our missionary work in the South, particularly here in Georgia. We begin in the early part of February by preaching in an "old field," to about fifty persons standing in the rain. Small, unprromising as was this beginning, we found it in encouraging to encourage us to renew the effort. At our next meeting the congregation was more than doubled, and a society of more than fifty members was organized.

The stream was growing; but now there came a trial of our faith. We were driven from the first field to another, where we hoped to be unmolested. But soon we were denied the right of way to this one, and for some weeks our little stream was hid. Persecution, reproach, reviling were heaped on us, and many became disengaged. We went to another field, but rainy Sundays for weeks in succession prevented us from holding any meeting. No money to buy or build a house;—slanders and lying tongues were busy; taunts, ridicule, threats of mob violence constantly greeted our ears. Some were made ashamed, and others, deterred by threats, withdrew from the meetings. At length we built an arbor, a rude brush-covered shed, and the spirit of the people revived. Congregations became large; the church membership was doubled in a few weeks; revival influences became manifest and the cause grew and prospered. The devil grew mad, furious, and roared like a lion; persecutions became hot and fierce; we were insulted, abused and shot at; but God was with us, and the faith of his people was strengthened mightily. Thus the stream grew wider and deeper. Four hundred, seven hundred, twelve hundred, two thousand, FIVE THOUSAND—these were the numbers we had on successive Sabbath. The last number mentioned was what were estimated to be in attendance at a camp meeting we held in the corporate limits of La Grange, embracing the second Sunday in August. Never was there such a meeting among the colored people of Georgia before.

Imagine a number of colored people, accustomed to whips and bludgeons, used to kicks and blows, familiar with cursing and abuse, who would once cringe and tremble at the stern, rough words of the "master" or overseer, "assembled for religious exercises at a rude shelter in an open field, while a party of "lewd fellows of the baser sort," led on by a representative of the "better class of people," stood at a distance of ninety yards, and deliberately fired a gun to fire shots at them, the bullet flying near enough to be heard! Would you suppose that they would have run, or cringed or trembled? They did nothing of the sort, but sat quietly, and, with sublime trust in God, performed the duties of that memorable hour of peril. It was a scene that deserves to be painted and transcribed to the ages to come. There are moral heroes here who have been made such by the grace of God.

At other places in Georgia and Alabama there has been a similar progress from a day of small and feeble things. At Newnan, Griffin, Oxford, and elsewhere, there have been glorious successes under the labors of our toiling and persecuted, but faithful missionaries. Bros. Talley and Trimble have organized a number of societies in the whites in Alabama; so also have Murphy, Watters, Bowen, and others in Georgia. Old Methodism is established again in Georgia and Alabama. All we now require in order to gather in the great mass of the freedmen into the pale of

her communion, is money to aid them in building churches and school-houses, preachers to preach the old *free gospel* of Methodism to them, and teachers to instruct their children. These people, educated, elevated, Christianized, will become an element of great power in the New South. Let Methodism take a firm hold of that power, and mould, guide and wield it.

We have here the largest Sabbath School, in the State, numbering eight hundred scholars. Mr. Caldwell is the superintendent. Every Sunday morning, from 8 to 12 o'clock, is taken up by the exercises of the school. Some of the children can read remarkably well. One of them is a prodigy—a little quadroon only ten years old. He can read with astonishing accuracy and force. I have known some collegians of the Caucasian race who could not read any better. There are several other promising lads; one of them has joined the church. These youths, if properly trained and truly converted, may be made a blessing to their race.

I trust the church properly appreciates the magnitude and importance of this work. The South is open in every direction. What a harvest field! How much need there is for labor!

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." "George! George! don't carry those hens so; it is very cruel."

It was my mother that spoke, and the boy was one of my neighbor's little boys who was carrying some hens by our door to sell. He was carrying them by their legs, with their heads hanging down, so that every few minutes they would drop on the ground. After my mother spoke to him, he took them up and carried them nicely resting on his other arm.

Now George probably did not think he was being unmerciful. I thought after I saw him that I would write to the dear children who read this *Herold*, about being merciful. Perhaps when you read the little verse over this place, you remembered how you had learned it to recite in Sunday School. If you never have learned it, I hope you will learn the whole of our dear Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, so you will always remember it. We ought to learn all the Bible we can, because that teaches us the way to heaven.

I hope all the little boys and girls that read this love Jesus, and are striving to be like that when they grow up. I will pray for them that they will be good to the poor, and that we may be good to them. The landlord and lady were absent—the eldest daughter, fourteen years of age, and five younger children were in the house.

These gentlemen (for they called themselves such) asked for liquor.

"We keep none," was the reply of the young girl.

"What do you keep at tavern for them?"

"Well, accommodate us with something to drink."

"You will see by the sign that we keep a temperance tavern."

"What is your sign?" (Here the children clustered around their sister.) "Give me an axe, and I'll cut down the sign."

"You will find an axe at the wood-pile, sir."

Here the party, each with an axe, rushed to the wood-pile, exclaiming:

"Down with the sign! Down with the sign!"

The leader, in going out, discovered in the adjoining room a splendid piano and its accompaniments.

"I will make this thing squeak?" said he.

"I play sometimes," said she in a modest way.

"I will play to you," said the boy.

"Certainly, sir," and taking the stool, while the children formed a circle close to her, she sang and played "The Old Arm Chair." Some of them had never heard the piano before; others had not heard it for a year.

The boy sang "The Old Arm Chair," and the children joined their sweet voices with their sister's.

One song would touch the sympathy of the stangers, another melt them in grief; one would arouse their patriotism, another their chivalry and bravery, while another would move them to tears.

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